SENATE .... WASHINGTON, F 13, 13, 1869. The PRESIDENT presented the credentials of Reuben E. Fenton, Senator elect from New-York.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) presented the cre-

dentials of his successor, John P. Stockton, Senator-elect from New-Jersey.
Mr. FOMEROY (Rep., Kan.) offered the following as an

additional rule, which was inid on the table: ndditional rule, which was inid on the table:

Rule—While the mation of the previous question shall not be entertained in the Senate, yet the Senators, by a rule of three-fifths of their
members, may determine the time when debate shall close upon any
members, may determine the main question shall be taken up by a
pending proposition, and then the main question shall be taken up by a
vote of the Senato, and up the manner provided for under the existing rule.

Mr. FOMEROY presented a memorial of the Colored
Orphan Asyltim for the District of Columbia for aid.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) introduced a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, in the following
words:

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the bill to regulate the proceedings for the naturalization of allens, intro-lineed by himself Dec. 7:

The substitute provides that the declaration of intention to become a differe, the remarkation of allegiance, the carbon to support be Cognitionies, and all other paper the substitute provides and the constitution, and all other paper the support.

certain land grants to railroad companies in Minne-to connect their lines with the Northern Pacific and and receive similar grants of land for the exten-

land and the right of way to the Dent Georgetown Railroad Company. THE ELECTORAL VOTE. Mr. ROBERTSON (Rep., S. C.) introduce

mgton. Adopted.

New-YORK REVENUE FRAUDS.

Mr. CRAGIN (Rep., N. Y.) offered a resolution directing the Attorney-General to inform the Senate whether he had directed the suspension or discontinuance of the proceedings against parties proceeded in New-York City for frauds upon the Internal Revenue, and if so, in what cases, and for what reasons, if compatible, to communicate to the Senate his correspondence on the subject with the United States District Attorney of New-York.

ing the Postmaster-General to communicate to the Senate all correspondence between his department and the Com-mercial Navigation Company of New-York, and between atmaster-General and the Attorney-General re-to a contract with that Company for the convey-the United States mails between New-York and of Mr. RAMSEY, Thursday evening next

was set npart for a session for the consideration of mat-ters reported from the Committee on Post-Offices and

ting a pension to Mrs. Lin the joint resolution granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, but Mr. McCREERY objected.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of allowing each State in the Union to be

represented by at least one person in the Agricultural Department, such person to be chosen by the States respectively, at their annual State fairs.

respectively, at their annual State fairs.

THE MEDICAL RISTORY OF THE WAR.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.), from the Committee on Printing at the Puble Printing office of 500 copies of the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Conb.) read a letter from the Assistant Surgeon-General, setting forth that the manuscript and illustrations of the first volume were ready, and could be printed, 5,000 copies at a cost of about \$20,000, that two more volumes would complete the work, the whole to cost about \$20,000, and the copies printed at the Government Printing-Office, to be disposed of under the direction of Congress.

Government Printing-Onice, to be disposed of under the direction of Congress.

Mr. WILSON had a similar letter read by the Secretary.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N.Y.) objected to the resolution because it proposed to do more than the 'entleman in charge of the work asked for.

Mr. SUMNER said that while some expenditures were

any, Statistical said that white some expenditures were a positive loss, others were always a positive gain, and expenditures for the advancement of science were of the latter chars. The object for which the appropriation was proposed was specially meritorious. The United States having, at a great price, come in possession of valuable medical and surgical knowledge, were bound to be the almoners of it for the benefit of mankind, and in such a constitute of water the expense in more was conventively of little case the expense in money was comparatively of little importance. He had been informed that, although the

case the expense in description and that, although the importance. He had been informed that, although the materials for the proposed work were vast, all that was essential could be comprised in three volumes.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem. Ky.) moved to lay aside all other business to take up his resolution in regard to Representative Butler's noisy and disorderly conduct, but Mr. CHANDLER objected, and Mr. Davis did not press the motion.

CHANDLER objected, and Mr. Davis, did not press the motion.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) did not think it wise for the Government to undertake the publication of medical or other professional books. If the materials for the work were so extensive and valuable as they were represented to be, which he did not doubt, why did not the Surgeon-General prepare a work, and publish it as other medical works are published. The work so prepared and published would be likely to be more compact in form, and to have a wider circulation than if prepared and published would be likely to be more compact in form, and to have a wider circulation than if prepared and published under the auspices of the Government.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APTROPRIATION BILL.

The morning hour having expired.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) moved to proceed to the consideration of the Currency bill.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Much.) hoped the Senate would stand by the unfanished business of yesterday, the River and Harbor bill, until it should be disposed of.

Mr. Sherman's motion was lost—Yeas, 19; Naya, 30, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor bill.

The pending amendment was to strike out the third

ending amendment was to strike out the third The pending amendment was to strike out the third section appropriating \$150,000 toward completing the Louisville and Portland Canal on the condition that Ken-tucky shall cede her right to said canal to the United

tucky shall cede her right to said canni to the United States.

Messrs. WILLEY, MORTON and SHERMAN opposed the amendment, insasting that the appropriation was imperatively required by the interests of commerce, and would only put the General Government in the same relation to the commerce of the Ohio that it already occupied to the commerce of the Mississipp and other rivers.

Messra. FELLINGHUYSEN, FESSENDEN and MORRILL of Maine, advocated the amendment, which finally was rejected by a vote of 22 Yeas to 32 Nays.

The last amendment reported by the Committee to strike out the section authorizing the Secretary of War to make surveys at points in various parts of the country, with a view to recommending such improvements as the interest of navigation required, was rejected, and the section retained by a vote of 23 Yeas to 23 Nays.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the bill, with amendments, was recommended for further consideration by the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Dem., Wis.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause the lands of the Misuni Reservation, in Indiana, to be patented. Also, from the same Committee, reported adversely the joint resolution for the protection of settlers of Cherokee neutral lands in Kausses.

During the discussion of the liver and Harbor bill, a

During the discussion of the River and Harbor bill, a message was received from the President, returning, with his objections, the bill transferring the duties of trustees of the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown. Adjourned.

also reported a bill to pay to Leonard Pierce, ir., late United States Consul at Matamoros, Mexico, \$1,843 in gold, expenditures made by him from the 12th of March, 1862, to the 30th of November, 1864, in aiding Union soldiers and refugees flesing from Texas.

After considerable discussion by Messrs, Blair, Banks, Butler of Massachusetts, and Pile, in explanation and advocacy of the bill, and by Messrs, Spaiding, Chanler, and Lawrence of Onio, in criticism of it, the bill was passed.

THE OVERLAND MAIL CONTRACTS. The morning hour having expired,
Mr. BROOMALL (Rep., Pa.), from the Committee on
Public Expenditures, made a report in the case of Wells,
Fargo & Co.'s contract for carrying the mails between the

The report was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

The report was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Mr CLARKE, (Rep., Kan.) offered a resolution calling
on the Secretary of the Interior for immediate information why certain trust lands of the Sacs and Fox Indians
have not been offered for sale, as contemplated by the

treaty of the 14th October, 1803.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. HOOPER, (Rep., Mass.) from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill regulating the reports of the National Banking Associations. After discussion and amendment the bill was passed. The following are its provisions.

ing are its provisions.

That ever National Banking Association shall make to the Controller of the Currency, on the first Monday of every month, a report exhibiting of the Currency, on the first Monday of every month, a report exhibiting Currency, on the first Monday of every month, a report exh, and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities dion before the commencement of husiness on the morning ursaid, and shall transmit the same to the Controllery within fire days therefor, and such report shall be and form prescribed by the Controller.

this section shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. HOOPER, from the same Committee, reported a bill prohibiting National Banks from certifying checks where they have not deposits of the parties covering the amount certified so assessed.

Mr. BARNES (Dom., N. Y.) from the same Committee, reported a bill to prevent National Banks from loaning money on United States notes or "National Bank notes as collateral security. Mr. Barnes explained the object of the bill, which is to prevent the locking up of money, and thus "making a corner" in the money market.

After some discussion and alteration of the verbrage the bill was passed.

the bill was passed.

Mr. JUDD (Rep., Ill.), from the same Committee, reported a bill to regulate the method of converting gold into currency. He said that a bill had been reported last Saturday, from the Committee of Ways and Means, containing two of the sections of his bill and two additional provisions, and he was willing to have that bill called up instead of his own. That was agreed to. THE PUBLIC DEET.

Mr. HOOPER called up the built reported by him from the Committee of Ways and Means, to prohibit the fur-her increase of the public debt. The bill is as follows: A ELL to prohibit she further increase of the public debt and gior

serving the right to reject any such bids, should be deem it for the public interest to do so.

On motion of Mr. JUDD the following section was added to the bill:

SEC. 5. And be in further enacted. That from and after the passage of this act, all sales of gold on account of the United States shall be made at public anotice by a proper officer of the Treasary Department, after giving three days public notice of the time and place where such sales shall be made, by advertising the same for at least three days.

Mr. JUDD stated that he found from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that \$263,031 had been paid by the Government as congunissions on the sale of gold and silver since it first commenced to sell. The bill, as amended, was passed.

THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

Mr. POMEROY, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill, supplementary to the National Banking bill of June 5, 1864, with various amendments.

Mr. GRISWOLD (Rep., N. Y.), the amendments having been read, submitted that, as they were important and intricate and were not printed, the House should not be called upon to dispose of them without seeing them in print.

Mr. POMEROY said be would submit to that proposi-

Mr. POMEROY said he would submit to that proposition, but would first state the objects of the amendment. He went on to state that the first section of the Senate bill was confined entirely to provisions of section 45 of the present Banking act, relating to depositors of public money. It made it a penal offense for any officers of a bank to offer a consideration for procuring deposits of public money, find for any public officer to accept such consideration. The second section of the Senate bill was an amendment to section 42 of the present act, relating to the liquidation of banking associations. The fourth section provides for scaling the existing banking associations, in order to provide twenty-five militons of currency to be distributed, one-half among the Southern States, and the other half among the Western States and Territories that have not had their proper share.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) criticised the provisions of the section relative to the liquidation of banks that are to be wound up, and opposing the provision, that, the bonds on deposit are to be sold for the redemption of the outstanding currency, and greenbacks substituted for the nonds as security.

Mr. HIGBY (Rep., Cal.) observed that there was no profit in discussing the bill now, when it was not printed, and suggested that the bill should be recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POMEROY preferred to have some discussion on the section as to the winding up of the National Banks, instancing the case of the Merchauts and Mechanics' bank of Troy, N. Y. which changed its character from a National Bank to a State Bank, thus avoiding the responsibilities to which it was subject under the National Banking act.

Mr. FRUYN (Dem., N. Y.) said the law authorized that print.
Mr. POMEROY said be would submit to that proposi-

PRUYN (Dem., N. Y.) said the law authorized that

Mr. PRUE (Rep., Iowa) said that was a reason why the law should be changed. He proposed that the banks should be compelled to get out of the national banking system by the same door at which they entered.

Mr. PRUYN wanted to know what difference it made o the Government.

Mr. PRICE said that the difference was that the Gov-

Mr. PRICE and that the difference was that the Government lost the lax on deposits.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Ren., Ili.) opposed the second section, which requires the bonds of banks in liquidation to be sold and greenbacks substituted for them, by showing that that would place it in the power of the National Banks to contract the circulation of the currency to the extent of \$500,000,000, and thus force the resumption of specie payment, which would be a deplorable result.

Mr. POMEROY applied himself to the discussion of the fourth section, which proposes a scaling and redistribution of currency among the national banks. The scaling proposed by the Committee on Banking and Currency was as follows: Banks with not over \$200,000 capital are to be entitled to so per cent circulation—a reduction of to be entitled to 80 per cent circulation—a reduction of \$4,000,000. Banks with a capital of from \$200,000 to \$500,000 are to have 70 per cent circulation—a reduction of \$7,000,000. Banks with a capital of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

no other department of the Government had it. His opinion was that the question should be, not whether the vote of Georgia should be counted, but whether the vote of Georgia should be reject. The reason why the question should be put in the negative instead of the affirmative was, that if the two Houses did not agree, then the \*prima facie case was made out by the presentation of the certificates. If either House voted that the vote of the State objected to should not be rejected, then it would have to be counted. There was no safety in any other rule.

voted that the vote of has sime objected. There was no safety in any other rule.

Mr. SHELLABARGER (Rep., Ohio) remarked that that would result in this: that although it might be absolutely known that the vote of a State was fraudulent, still it could not be rejected if either the House or Senate refused so to decide it.

Mr. EOUTWELL replied that there was no way to ascertain whether a vote was fraudulent except by the decision of those who were to judge.

Mr. GOLLADAY (Dom., Ky.) addressed the Committee on seneral politics.

other speeches were made and the House adjourned.

JAMES T. BRADY.

THE LAST HONORS-HIS MEMORY-LARGE MEET-ING OF THE BAR.

The meeting of the Bar of New-York, in memory of the late James T. Brady, was held on Saturday, at the General Term Room of the Supreme Court. The room was crowded with members of the profession. Inside of the railing, near the Judge's seat, were Gov. Hoffman, Judges Blatchford, Benedict, Ingraham, Cardozo, and Gilbert, District-Attorney ex-Judge Garvin, Surrogate Tucker, Controller Connolly, Francis B. Cutting, Judge Barbour, Judge Jones, Judge Barrett, and Judge Freedman, ex-Judges Mitchell, Besworth, and Davies. Outside the railing and within the bar were ex-Judges Porter, Pierrepont, Noah Davis, Strong, and Van Cott, Mr. Shea, U. S. Commissioner Betts, Mesers. Smith, Eurrill, Field, and McKeon, Judge Gross, Judge Woodruff, Robert Holmes, ex-Judge Birdseye, Charles Tracy, Charles O'Conor, Senator Casserly, and many others; while still beyond the bar, and overflowing the too narrow room into the next, were not only the Bar, but representatives of every class and rank of society.

Shortly before the appointed hour a hkeness of Mr. Brady, taken many years ago, but presenting the same features as those so well known to even the youngest of the profession, was brought in draped in black, and exposed to view, and before it a floral offering in white, with only the words, "Our Brother," in red flowers, was placed.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Burrill, who Hoffman, Judges Blatchford, Benedict, Ingraham, Car-

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Burrill, who

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Burrill, who briefly stated its object. He nominated as Chairman of the meeting the Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Shea nominated Judge Woodruff of the Court of Appeals, and Judges Blatchford, Gilbert, Barbour, Barrett, and Surrogate Tucker, Recorder Hackett, and Mr. Nicoll, Vice-Presidents. Judge Alker, Wm. C. Traphagen, Robinson, A. R. Lawrence, Sidney Webster, and Robert Holines were nominated as Secretaries. Augustus F. Smith offered the following resolutions:

\*Recoliced\*\* That the members of the New York Baryfeld with profoundest grief to the amilpotent flat, which is the full vigor and maturity of his great powers has called from his sphere of active usefulness among us our much beloved friend and associate James T. Braif.

\*Recoliced\*\* As the sense of his professional brethren that in his decease the social circle has lost a contributor to lie enjoyment of inessimable value; the bar has lost it muchs brilliant or nament. and society at large has lost a member whose excellence of heart combined with his rare gifts as an orator, and attainments as a jurist, renders his death a decept afflicting dispensation.

\*Recoliced\*\* That in the admirable treats which distinguished the charge.

wed, That in the admirable traits which distinguished the charge

to him. He thought he saw him now with his large bead bending over his book, that his fellow-schoolmates thought him somewhat slow at. They remembered him as a great, warm-hearted little boy, exceedingly unselfish and exceedingly beloved, qualities which, in his subsequent career, never abated. Of his professional career he should say but little. He, the speaker, heard his first political speech, the first case of any importance he ever argued. There were the same nitributes to those speeches as to his subsequent ones. His greatest quality, in his judgment as a lawyer, was his conduct of a cause the result of great preparation.

the provious speakers, Mr. O'Conor said that if, as should have been the case, the circumstances had been reversed and Mr. Brady was standing beside his tomb something worthy of the occurrence might be said. Still his position required him to say something. James T. Brady he had well known. The speaker was admitted to the barlong previous to the admission of Mr. Brady's father. As such he acted as a senior counsel in a consultation at which the three were present, but Mr. Brady's modesty was then such as to require commendation to induce him to say anything. He had watched his career as his senior during many years. Why need he speak of the things for which he was distinguished. His cotemporaries had already spoken well of them. In the method in which they had performed that duty much was found to diminish the general grief. Though he was gone his example remained. His geniushad raised a host of initiators. To say that he was a biriliant orator, would be to say little. There had been as great orators—there would be others. To say that he was a laborious, faithful counset, was only to say what was due to many members of the bar. But there were some peculiarities of Mr. Brady that should be said. He had heard from one of the speakers a compliment to Mr. Brady's integrity. He had not heard his remarkable self-reinance and decision of character spoken of. The speaker knew of none who had shown more of this quality. He sought no nid from others. He was proud of the land from which he sprang—referring to it almost to the exclusion of his recognition of the land of his birth—not for the political power which more of this quality. He sought no aid from others. He was proud of the land from which he sprang-referring to it almost to the exclusion of his recognition of the land of his birth—not for the political power which he never sought, but he preferred to range himself with those who were unjustly contenned. His integrity had been spoken of. He would have scorned to receive a compliment on that ground. Never but once had any impeachment been made of him, and then he scorned denial or explanation till the explanation came, and he who had led the charge retracted in the fullest way. Mr. Brady was so proudly scornful of the charge that he did not allow his vindication to be published in the public papers. The Chairman then put the resolutions, which were carried.

ONE OF OLD JOHN BROWN'S RAIDERS IN TROUBLE. On Saturday one Richard Realf, an Englishnan, aged 32 years, was arrested by Detective Bennett and brought before Justice Hogan at the Tombs, on a charge of theft, preferred by his father-in law, James charge of theft, preferred by his father-in law, James Casaldy, of No. 502 West Thirty-inird-st., who accuses him of having stolen \$40. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs. The wife of Kead, an interesting young woman, declared if he had not been committed on the charge of theft, she would have preferred one of abandoneant. She stated that he had of late taken up with an abandoned woman, and that he had engaged passage for himself and companion on one of the Charleston steamers. Realf was at one time editor of The Soldiers Bulletin, published by the garrison on Governor's Island, and is also the author of several poems of average morit. It is alleged that he was one of the small party who accompanied John Brown, when he made his memorable raid on Harper's Ferry, Va. It is more than probable that Realf is partially insane. He threatened to commit suicide while on the way to his cell.

STABBING AFFRAY IN A DANCE-HOUSE. On Saturday evening an affray occurred in the dance-house No. 25 James-st., between George Lawton, John Van Tine, and John Alien, and the latter was severely beaten by the pair, and stabbed by Lawton in the breast with a pocket kulfe, receiving a serious wound. The quarrel originated about one of the abandoned fe-male inmates of the place, whom Lawton had beaten. The assailants were arrested and locked up in the Oak-st. Police Station. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his wound was pronounced a serious one. Yesterquy the assailants were committed to the Tombs by Justice Hogan, to awrit the result of Allen's injuries, two of the female jumites of the place having testified positively that they saw Lawton stah Allen. The latter is a Swedish sailor.

The last amendment reported by the Committee to article on the section authorizing the Secretary of War to the section of the section retaining and improvements as to interest of navigation required, was rejected, and the section retaining and improvements as to interest of navigation required, was rejected, and the section retaining and improvements as to interest of navigation required, was rejected, and the section retained of Mr. MORRILL, the bill, with amendments, was recommended for further consideration by the Committee of the Committee of Standow, and the Committee of the part of the interior to cause the lands of the Standow of the St

IMPROVEMENTS FOR HARLEM RIVER.

NAVIGATION AND BRIDGES - COMMUNICATION FROM MR. A. H. GREEN TO THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller of the Park, has addressed a very interesting and suggestive communication to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park upon the subject of improvements across Harlem River, connecting New-York with Westchester. In carrying out the plans for the improvement of the northern end of the island, the Controller regards early attention to means of communication across the river of the greatest importance. He says: "The lower part of the Greatest importance. He says: "The lower part of the County of Westchester lies adjacent to the City of New-York, and is separated by a river of a width easily bridged or tunneled. It is so intimately connected with and dependent upon the City of New-York that unity of plan for improvements on both sides of the river is essential, not only for the convenience of the inhabitants, but in order that the expensive processes of changing the plan of the coming city after it is built up may be avoided.

"The bridges that have up to this time been constructed

"The bridges that have up to this time been constructed across the Harlem River are but cheap and poor affairs, with a Capacity for travel that is so much less than that of the roads leading to them as to occasion, particularly at those with awings or draws, interruptions and delays to travel that will soon become very scrious. The development of both counties will be much advanced by providing means of a direct crossing of the river at the ends of most of the leading avenues of New-York terminating at the Harlem River.

"But little more than a decade has passed since the only roads from New-York City, into and through West-

at the Harlem River.

"But little more than a decade has passed since the only roads from New-York City, into and through West-chester County, were the old colonial Boston Post-road, and the Albany turepike." After speaking of the growing importance of improved methods of communication, he goes on to say, "It is not too early to endeavor to guide by such foresight as can be commended, the progress of improvements in Westchester, in conjunction with those of this city, for the best ultimate interests of

square miles of the northern part of the chy phot of 1807, when the plan of the city was adopted. If proper and systematic arrangements are neglected now along the banks of the Hariem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, the fature will witness similar or even greater difficulties. It needs no distant look into the future to see the busy craft which which will ply these streams to supply the busy and thriving population on both banks. At present these waters are but little navigated for commercial purposes, while in some parts they are obstructed by mud plots and poorly constructed bridges. "These two are really but one river," says the writer, "or rather, they are an estuary, connecting the tide waters of the East River and Sound, with those of the north side of the city, and can only be properly considered in connection with those waters they connect. As a water-way for commerce this estuary has the advantage of the Thames, in the far less moonvenience, arising from the rise and fail of the tides, which, in the Thames, is sometimes equal to 21 feet, occasioning great expense in the construction of storehouses, and in handling goods to be leaded and unloaded. The tides on the Harlem rise only about six feet. The Harlem has also the advantage of the Seine, in not being so much swollen by rains.

"At a small cost.—in comparison with the accruing ben-

tical vadication. Ther show that is the mind simpled by nature to great purposes its under and practice produced the nablest developments. A champion of truth and justice, learned, wise, and permanite, a defender of innocence, trusk-erriby and will also be included and the produced of truth and justice. Learned, wise, and permanite, a defender of the trust, according to the industry of the produced than the produced than the produced than the produced than the produced them. His great and produced the produced them and a produced the produced than the produced them. His great and produced them and a produced them and a produced them. His great and produced the produced them and a produced them. His great and produced them and a produced them. His great and produced the produced them and a produced them. His great and produced them and the produced them. His great and produced them and the produced of the principles of law, a waid and varied acquaintance with almost every braility of linkstration, and art. He had a law, sometimes seeming to be a creative power of analysis, sometimes seeming to be a creative power of analysis, and his great achievements were intellectual. In reading his specifical or the produced them. His great achievements were intellectual. In reading his specifical or the produced them. His great achievements were intellectual. In reading his specifical or the produced them and perfection of the argument. He never exhausted all his resources in one speech. All who had known him would cherish his memory, even to their latest day.

Judge Daly said he had known him would cherish his memory, even to their latest day.

Judge Daly said he had known him would cherish his memory, even to their latest day.

Judge Daly said he had known him would cherish his memory even to difficult for the speaker to discharge this dury for one bounds or closely and intimately to him. He thought he saw him n

purpose without territorial consolidation, and wit-raising those purely political considerations w which might be delayed until the necessity of territor annexation demanded immediate attention. Hereto when a measure has involved the interests of both c future city—with that to which it is then by indissonable connections, with some views on cognate subjets, that naturally arise in the discussion, I leave the same, with confidence, to be disposed of as the Board may deem most judicious for the present and future interests of the great community, for whose benefit it has been invested with powers more extensive and responsible than are often committed to any body of citizens."

THE COURTS.

THE LICHTENHEIM CASE. In the United States Commissioners' Office, before Commissioner Osborne, on Saturday, the case of the United States against David Lichtenhelm and Sigismand Funk came up for trial. The first-named of these defendants has aircady been committed for trial on a charge of levying black-mail while acting as Assistant Inspector of Internal Revenue. He is now charged with having, while acting in the above capacity, conspired with the other defendant in obtaining \$1,450 worth of cigar stamps from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District, by means of falsely representing that he required them to use in his official capacity. The defendants were held in \$2,000 bail each, for an examination on Thursday next. Frederick B. Bowman, a clerk in the First National Bank, No. 140 Broadway, was charged before Commissioner Stillwell of embezzling \$3,000 of the funds of the bank between Dec. 16 and the 8th of February. He is alleged to have accomplished the embezzlement by means of fraudulent entries in his books. He was held for examination in default of bail. In the United States Commissioners' Office,

THE LAFON MANSLAUGHTER-THE SENTENCE DEFERRED.

DEFERRED.

The Essex County (N. J.) Court-Room at Newark was again crowded, on Saturday, by a large audience, among whom were many fashionably-dressed ladies, representatives of the most aristocratic society in the city. It had been announced that Thomas Lafon, pr., who has recently been conveted of the manslaughter of Joseph Hebring, was to receive his sentence. It was moved, however, by his counsel, Mr. Parker, that sentence be suspended until a future day, that opportunity might be given for a review of the case founded on certain exceptions which had been taken by the defense to the charge of Judge Depue to the jury. The motion was entertained, and Wednesday was set down as the day for the presentation of the argument. The prisoner was seated, in a dejected attitude, between his father and the Rev. Dr. Stearns, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member.

CIVIL

In the United States Circuit Court, before In the United States Credit Court, octored Judge Benedict, on Saturday, the McHenry perjuty case in which John D. McHenry is defendant, was called or and was opened for the Government by Assistant District-Attorney Bell, who recapitulated the main facts already published, when an adjournment was had to this

In the Surrogate's Court, last week, letters In the Surrogate's Court, last week, letters of administration were granted on estates of John Williams, Henry Zimmer, Eliza Braymer, Sarah M. Powell, Michael Carragan, Phillipina Maurer, Mary Lippman, otherwise Lipmann, John Hughes, Morris Hurloy, Edward Campbell, Mary Johnston, John B. Aguier, Lewis Hendricks, James B. Jowitt, Patrick Kelly, Bannel L. Weill, Dorothea Diehm, James S. Thomas, Mary McCool, Cora V. Young, Norman B. Griffin, Matthew Morgan, Mary A. Fitzpatrick, William Reich. In the U. S. District Court, in Bankruptcy.

In the U. S. District Court, in Bankruptcy, during the week ending on the lath inst, voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by the following-named persons: William Weise, Louis Kindt, George Mariz, John J. Staff, and John J. Staff, jr. Discharges in bankruptcy were received by the following-named persons: Stephen A. Lee, Frederick A. Weyman, William Secor, Francis Goodridge, Thomas I. Rogers, William J. Bell, Robert J. Yelverton, William J. Bell, Robert J. Yelverton, William H. Millson, William L. Schoener, George Dwight, James P. Carter, and Ferdinand A. Marsiley. CRIMINAL.

At the Yorkville Police Court, on Saturday.

Wm. H. Seely, aged 16 years, was committed on a charge of stealing about \$2,000 worth of lead pipe and brass farcets from unfinished houses in various streets between Fiftieth and Sixty-sixth-sts.

In the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday,

before Justice Mansfield, Albert Schultz was committed for trial on the complaint of Margaret Desial of No. 113 Eldridge-st, who said that, while passing through Broome-st, on Saturday, she was followed by the prisoner, who threw a quantity of vitriol upon her, to the serious detriment of her dress. The parties are said to have lived together formerly.

a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from the steamboat Belief, lying at the Franklin-st. pier. a charge of steams a quanty of coloning from the steamboat Relief, lying at the Franklin-st. pier.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Shandley, John Donahugh, aged 30 years, residing at the intersection of Oliver and Cherry-stc., was yesterday held for trial on a charge of stealing the process of Mary Flemming, containing \$7, on Sunday morning, while she was at divine service in the Church of St. Francis de Xavier, in West Sixteenth-st. The prisoner, when detected in the act, dropped the pocket-book and attempted to escape. In answer to the charge, the prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and said: "I took it because I am out of work and my wife is sick."... George Miller was held for trial, the charge being that on Saturday evening, at the saloon No. 192 Eighth-ave., he stole the coat of Mr. John E. Davis of No. 19 Charles-st., valued at \$45, and was subsequently arrested while attempting to pawn it..., Ceins Miller was on Saturday night discovered in the paintry of the second floor of George W. Bocert, No. 196 West Sixteenth-st., and on being taken to Court was accused of attempting to steal \$100 worth of closing. She was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER .- No Civil Calen-

dar.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.—Nos. 336, 942, 1354, 1126, 1133, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1166, 1167, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1164, 1164, 1163, 1160, 1187

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—Nos. 519, 635, 577, 1697, 947, 1684, 1221, 1071, 963, 633, 183, 262, 533, 333, 520, 507, SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 8, 9, 10, 18, 29, 45, 129, 1294, 133, 146, 146, 163, 156, 107, 161, 164, 169, 171, 175, 177, 181, 181, 2-2, 2-25, SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.-Third Monday Cal-

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM.-Part I.-Nos. 645 SUPERIOR COURT—IRIAL TERM—PART I.—Nos. 303, 29, 203. PART II.—Nos. 128, 710, 520, 334, 412, 632, 642, 649, 769, 703, 769, 709, 709, 707, 772.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Nos. 465, 482, 173, 423, 420, 469, 479, 575, 566, 507, 508, 309, 510, 511, 512.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Nos. 379, 193, 309, 223, 223, 449, 443, 444, 493, 499, 509, 501, 502, 503, 504.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—The People agt. Raymond Cabana, burglary; John Collone, carrying slung shot; Charles Newman, felony; Peter McDonald, Francis Conditio, George Dishrow, Henry Schultz. Thomas McMahon, burglary; Bidget O'Neill, William Towers, James Holland, Cornelius Coleman, Thomas Ryan, Amelia Appel, grand increay.

GENERAL NOTES.

Texas has raised a large castor-oil crop this

The Moravian mission in Greenland is 130 years old. Louisville has neither a public library nor a

public reading-room. The present Protestant population of France is estimated at 1,200,000.

A French geography speaks of Portland as the capital of New-England. Five hundred and seventy Methodist

churches were dedicated in 1868. Velocipedes are sold in Cincinnati at \$35 each. The factory turns out 1,600 a week. There are three thousand acres of grape-vines

within a radius of 50 miles around Keokuk, Iowa Chinese Sunday-schools have been established in all the Methodist churches of San Francisco.

The only certain means of avoiding gray

hairs yet discovered is to keep the head closely shaven. A New-Orleans lawyer has married a pretty girl whom he found begging on the streets, ten year ago, and educated.

Hernandez, the Spanish contortionist, is in prison in Nebraska for fourteen years, on a charge of trying to kill his wife. Gen. Sanborn of Minnesota urges that guns

dangerous than their arrows. The passenger travel between England and France, last year, was only 306,330, considerably less than between Boston and New-York.

Victor Emmanuel is said to be bankrupt, so far as his personal property is concerned. He is unable to give expensive dinner-parties. There is a bill before the Wisconsin [Legisla

ture making the attendance at school of children be tween 8 and 14 years of age compulsery. A new French book on female beauty says the American women are the most beautiful in the world.

There is a house in the town of Greenland, New-Hampshire, the bricks for which were brought from England in 1638. It is still in good repair.

A home has been established in Florida for children whose fathers have been killed by the Ku-Klux and others, because they dared to be loyal. Fortune-tellers, who pretend to be able to

disclose buried treasure for a consideration, are swindling some of the more silly farmers of the West. A bill is before the Illinois Legislature providing special punishment for boys who steal newspapers

California's population is only one-fourth female. In Nevada there are eight men to one woman, and the proportion in Colorado is twenty to one.

An ancient guide-board in North Barnstead, New-Hampshire, bears the following inscription: "Pittsfield, eight miles; Alton, two rods, 15 feet, 11; inches." A transparent agate has been found in Willa-

met River, California, inclosing a drop of water. It was exhibited at the last meeting of the California Academy Black bass, from Wirginia, have just | made

their appearance in the Boston market for the first time. They are similar to perch, and sell rapidly at from 12 to 17 cents per pound. It is asserted in Texas that ever since the close of the war there has been a system of blackmailing

and murdering of Texas drovers as they pass through Missouri and Kansas. Alex. H. Stephens has been compelled by the state of his health and existing engagements to decline the chair of Professor of History and Political Science lately created and tendered to him by the University of

Georgia. Gold has been discovered on the farm of Casper Westervelt, near Salt Point, in Dutchess County. and people in the neighborhood are much interested over the fact. Portions of quartz have been sent to New-York

The Hudson is navigable as far north as West Point. From there to Cold Spring there is a large field of ice, but it is thought that a boat can plow through it easily. A boat would then have no trouble to go from Cold Spring to Newburgh. At Poughkeepsie, persons are still crossing the river with loaded teams.

The Prussian Military Gazette says that the

German military organization is now complete, and that a million of soldiers can, at any moment, be placed under arms by a single telegram from Berlin." The Prussian troops, it adds, consist of 325 battalions of infantry, 268 squadrons of cavalry, 11 regiments of artillery, with 1,146 guns, and 12 battalions of engineers, making 410,000 soldiers in all. To these should be added the Federal contingents, which are as follows: Saxony, 29 battalions, 24 squadrons, 96 batteries, and 6 guns; Brunswick, 3 battalions, 4 squadrons, and 6 guns; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1 battalion; and Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 battalions, 8 squadrons, 24 guns, and 1 battalion of engineers; total, 53,000 men. But, says The Military Guzette, this force of \$63,000 men only represents the standing army of North Germany. "In case of emergency Prussia can also command Bavaria, and immediately order a levy of her reserve, consisting of 126 battalions of infantry, 76 squadrons of cavalry, 240 guns, and 12 battalions of engineers; or an army of 143,000 men. An additional force of 200,000 men is at her disposal for the occupation of towns and garrisons. The above numbers do not include the officers military train, military laborers, nor special corps of any kind. A serious affray occurred in the Chinese

Theater, San Francisco, on the night of December 14. The San Francisco Times has the following account of it: The company of performers, many of whom were obnoxious to a large number of the audience, were greeted, when the performance commenced, with hi-yi-ki-wa-woo, or words to that effect. These demonstrations were continued, in imitation of first-class American custom at theaters, until it really because unpleasant to the actors. Several police officers arrived just in time to witness the first scene in front of the stage. The officers were evidently not well posted in the play, for they seized every Celestial who struck the attitude of "lay on, Macduff" and pitched him either out of a window or over upon his head. The presence of the officers seemed very obnoxious, and the whole dramatic corps, together with the spectators, with one accord moved toward the doer. A slight missinderstanding in regard to right of way occurred in the half leading to the door, whereupon hostilities were renewed. One Chinaman draw a hatchet, and, swinging it over his head, let it drop on the cranium of another, inflicting a terrible wound and felling him to the floor. One of the officers seized the assalhant, whereupon another Chinaman grabbed the hatchet and attempted to use it, but was prevented from doing so by The company of performers, many of whom were ob have lived together formerly.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Peter Flaherty and Peter Sigelson, lads of 14 years, and John McGowan, aged 29 years, were brought before Junius Hogan, on a charge of burglary. The prisoners broke open the front door of Charles King's stationery store, at No. 385 Broome-st., and stole a quantity of paper, eivelopes, and tobacco, with which they fied. They were afterward arrested, and a portion of the stolen property found in the possession of McGowan. The other prisoners informed the officers where the remainder of the stolen property could be found. They were committed.

"Wesley Miller and Henry Provost were committed on the Station-House."

THE MONEY MARKET. SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE .- FIRST CALL

| 1,000 U 8 5a, 19-40 Reg. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 1 S F Benda SG, 100 West Un T 77 100 30 k Si 1,000 Pac R Rd 70 500 Maripeca p 21 100 H & St lo 5,000 Pac R Rd 70 500 Maripeca p 21 100 100 k gua'd by S of Mo. S3 100 Pac Be Mail 115 10c H & S lo 5,000 C & N West 100 Pac Be Mail 115 10c H & S lo 5,000 C & N West 100 Pac Be Mail 115 10c H & S lo 10,000 C & N West 100 Pac Be Mail 115 10c H & S lo 10,000 C & N West 100 Pac Be Mail 115 10c H & S lo 10,000 C & N West 100 Pac Be Mail 115 10c H & S lo 10,000 C & N West 100 Pac Be Mail 115 10c H & S lo 10,000 C & N West 100 Pac Be Mail 115 10c H & S lo 10,000 C & N West 100 Pac Be Mail 115 10c H & S lo 100 Pac Be Mail 115 10c H & 2,000 Col Ch & 1-2 | 86 | 509 Reading | 154 |
Central let | 86 | 509 Reading | 154 |
100 Adams Exp. c. 674 | 107 Tol W & W | 405 |
100 Murch U Ex | 19 | 100 | 66 |
100 | 19 | 200 M S & N | 68 |
300 Pacise Mail | 142 | 400 | 90 | 100 Chie & N W p.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13-P. M.

The gold market has been firm throughout the week; the fluctuations have been slight, but the excitement has been very great, and the contest between the bulls and bears has been more active than at any fime in three years. The bull cliques commenced operations early in January, expecting a demand for shipment before the close of the month which would advance the price to 140; in this they have been disappointed; the enormous purchases of bonds made have supplied all the exchange necessary for merchants, and the rate now is only at a fraction above the point where gold could be imported but, so far, they show no signs of weakness, and have sustained the market with continued heavy purchases in face of the advance in bonds at Lon don to 78. The bears and the merchants have sold to an enormous extent, and the known shorts now amount to over \$40,000,000. The bulls continue to keep cash gold in easy supply, and are inducing short sales by so doing. They now control, it is said, fully \$20,000,000 of gold, and intend to advance the price upon the shorts. With financial and commercial causes against them, they are yet confident of advancing the price to 140. In view of the large interests at stake in this artificial advance in prices, the contest is watched with greatinterest by the public. Gold opened at 135, sold at 13540 1342, closing 1353 bid. The clearings at the Gold Er-change Bank were \$58,767,000, and the balance \$2.312,006. Government bonds opened strong and active on the advance in London to 78. The demand was general and large transactions were made. The market reacted a

the market closed with an upward tendency. The pass age by the House, to-day, of the Hooper bill, closing all the gold loans, will have the tendency to advance our bonds abroad, and give an increased demand for ship be distributed to the Indians, because bullets are far less ment. A bill passed to stop secret sales of gold, and als one prohibiting loans upon greenbacks. These two latter backs. The bill probibiting the banks from ceriffing checks also passed the House, but is of doubtful utility. The bill changing the bank statement from a quarterly to a monthly statement would not prevent the present lock up of greenbacks. The system under which our State nanks were operated, giving the Controller the power to call for a statement at any date he may choose to name, is preferable. The tendency of Legislation in Congress is to strengthen the Government credit, and the hope of the passage of the Hooper bill has been the cause of the renewed demand from abroad. Unlike the bonds of other countries, our bonds are current in the markets of the world, and are held by almost every nation in Europe. The revolution in Cuba has stimulated a heavy demand from the moneyed class, who have purchased Registered bonds with their gold for safety. The amount shipped during the week has been fully \$7,000,000, and the purchases for remittances will not fail much short or

fraction at noon, but at the close prices were strong and

\$15,000,000. Messrs. Puleston, Raymond & Co. report the clos

quotations at the 10:30 a. m. Board as fellows:

The following were the bids for Bank stocks:

Irving ... Market. Nassan. Shoe and Leather. America... Phenix. Greenwich Mechanics' and Tradors'... | 1054 | Shoe and Leather | 175 | Corn Excloser | 125 | Confinential | 136 | Constantial | 137 | Constantial | 138 | Constanti National
Merchanis' Exchange.....
Seventh Ward.
State of Nea-York.....

And the following for Railroad bends:

State and Railway bonds were steady, but without any marked transactions. Miscellaneous stocks were bee lected. Pacific Mail fluctuated between 11312116, closing at 1145. Express shares were weak; Adams opened at 511, and sold down to 663. Railway shares were without special movement; New-York Central opened at 1644, and sold at 1634 on the announce, ment that the cash dividend would not be paid until the 15th of March in consequence of the delay caused by the long continued litigation. The books open Monday, Feb. 15, and will close Saturday, Feb. 27. The Western share list lacked spirit, and has a "tired look;" the steady advance of the past two mouths has caused all the outstanding short interest to be covered, and the eliques now hold stocks at prices that deter any parchases by speculators. This, in the absence of a specula tive feeling, is the sign of great weakness, and unless some new inducement to purchase is held out, must lead to a break in prices. The bears have done but little in the market, fearing to sell short in face of the great strength of the cliques, and thus the market lacks that element of strength. Holders of stocks sustain price with great vigor, but are not much inclined to merease

their line at present prices. The market closed duli and Money was in good supply at 627 per cent on call Commercial paper continues steady at 7 as per cent for

Sterling Exchange was firm at quotations: Lendes, prime names.

Sterling Exchange was firm at quotations: London, we days, 100; 2100;; London, sight, 100; 2100; Paris, bar, 5.17425.16; Paris, short, 5.1325.13; Antwerp, 5.125.17; Swiss, 5.18; 25.17; Hamburg, 36; 25.2; Amsterdam, 40; 241; Frankfort, 40; 241; Bremen, 73; 278; Berlin, 71; 2715.

Freights, to Liverpool by steamer, 700 bbls, Floural is, 10d, 22s, and 28,000 bush, Wheat at 6d.

The Bank Statement shows continued contraction. Specie has decreased \$2,085,073; Legal Tenders, \$1.08,18; Loans, \$2,161,225; Deposits, \$3,023,030. Circulation has breveased \$17,015. The banks love on their reserve \$2,71, 248.

PRW-YORK CITY BANK REPORT. \$78,199,283 192,991,868 34,263,451 Dec. 25 per cent reserve... 57,712,304
Expess over Legal \$22,651,343 \$22,073,055 Bec... \$2,773,05
Lonns 266,541,732 266,340,607 Dec... \$2,161,35
The agents of the Union Pacific Road report a heavy

Total Reserve ... \$81,763,537 Total Mabilities... \$230,849,335 \$227,24,311 5 per cent reserve... 57,712,334 56,815,33